

Dail Convenes To-day to Solve Budget Problem

Contest Over Treaty, However, Expected to Figure in Proceedings: Public Is Barred From Chamber

Griffith Meets Cabinet

Reports on London Conference and Also Discusses the Outlook With Collins

DUBLIN, Feb. 27. (By The Associated Press.)—The Daily Express will convene to-morrow. Its principal business will deal with the budget of the various departments during the next six months. His preparations which have been quietly proceeding on the part of both the State and the public, indicate that the session will have a distinct bearing on the contest over the Anglo-Irish treaty.

The public will not be admitted to the Daily Express in the National University Building. But arrangements have been made for the accommodation of the representatives of the press. The meeting is expected to continue several days.

Arriving from London to-day, Arthur Griffith, president of the Daily Express, hastened to the Mansion House and conferred with Michael Collins, who has recovered from his indisposition, and Griffith this afternoon presided over a meeting of the Daily Express, to which it is understood he reported on the London conference. Mr. Griffith also discussed with the ministers plans for to-morrow's meeting.

According to the terms of the Anglo-Irish agreement, the Griffith ministry, regardless of the result of the elections taken in the Daily Express, will continue in existence for the next three months, but it is taken for granted that the De Valera faction will for the moment effect on the election, which will be a determined effort to overturn the slender majority by which the Griffith party came into power at the last meeting after obtaining the Daily's approval for the treaty.

The Daily agenda are not yet announced. It is expected that Mr. Griffith will make a statement respecting the present political situation, and it is known that the republican opposition party has prepared a number of questions which will be put to the government regarding its policies on various issues.

Another historic event took place to-day, when a detachment of the Irish republican army mounted guard over the Bank of Ireland in College Green, replacing the British troops, who had performed this duty since the bank was installed in the old Irish Parliament building.

Three Bills Raising Municipal Salaries Pass State Senate

Police, Fire Department and Tax Commission Increase Will Cost City 4 Millions: Supported by Tammany

ALBANY, Feb. 27. Three bills of Senator Alvan Burlingame Jr., of Brooklyn, characterized as raids on the New York City treasury and which will mean an additional burden of more than \$4,000,000 annually, were passed by the Senate to-day.

Only four New York City men voted against all three bills—Senators James J. Walker, Nathan Strauss Jr., Ward V. Lohrert and Schuyler M. Meyer.

Two of the bills increase the salaries of the police and fire departments. The third bill increases the salaries of Mayor Hylan's Tax Commission. Each member of the commission is to receive from \$7,500 to \$9,000 a year, plus a percentage of the city's budget of more than \$100,000,000 annually, were passed by the Senate to-day.

Almost the entire Tammany delegation voted for all three bills, and Senator Clayton B. Lusk and other upstate members voted for the measures despite the plea of the New York City Board of Finance, which is opposed to passing mandatory salary increases unless the city administration requested them. Not one of the Burlington bills is requested by the city administration.

The Senate also passed the Straus bill removing the garbage dumps and other nuisances from Riverside Drive. The vote on the Straus bill was unanimous.

The Livermore bill, aimed at giving women equal representation on all public bodies, passed the Senate and now goes to the Governor. It passed the Assembly last week. The bill does not direct that women shall be given a place in the party councils, but that they shall have equal representation. Specific direction was omitted from the bill because it was feared that to do otherwise would invalidate the act.

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Prince Calls Heavy Gift Mary's Serial Necklace

LONDON, Feb. 27. (By The Associated Press.)—Most of the presents received by Princess Mary are of a useful character, but one mammoth necklace, loaded with jewels, is so ponderous and heavy that it has earned from Prince George the designation of "Mary's serial necklace," as it will have to be worn in installments. This gift recalls a remark made aside by the late King Edward to a member of his party when given a similarly weighty present in India: "Now, get a crane and let's take it home."

Wedding Eve Finds London In Gay Mood

(Continued from page one)

with flowers. The order of the services will be as follows:

The bridal party will first move toward the altar while the hymn "Lead Us, Heavenly Father" will be sung. The marriage will then be solemnized and the usual opening address will be given by the dean of Westminster. The Archbishop of Canterbury then will read the marriage service, addressing Viscount Lascelles as "Henry George Charles" and the princess as "Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary." After the announcement of the marriage, the Rev. L. H. Nixon will read the Fortieth Psalm, followed by the Lord's Prayer.

The church's next highest dignity, the Archbishop of York, will say the collects and the dean of the Abbey will pronounce the blessing. The Archbishop of Canterbury will then deliver the address. Following this will come the hymn "Praise My Soul, King of Heaven," the benediction and the national anthem.

During the signing of the register the hymn "Beloved, Let Us Love One Another" will be sung. The bride couple will leave the Abbey while the recessional is played. The most formal state affair will be given by everybody connected with the ceremony, the clergy wearing copes and the Abbey preceptor carrying a staff which is a replica of one used in the Abbey in 1502.

Crowds Pass Night in Streets

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 28. (By The Associated Press.)—Vast crowds have been pouring into London to add their numbers to the thousands who will make a holiday of Princess Mary's wedding day. Until late at night the workmen were putting the last touches on the decorations and completing the viewing accommodations in the neighborhood of Westminster Abbey, and many people were wandering about watching, notwithstanding a blinding wind, with occasional showers.

In front of Buckingham Palace those who were determined to miss nothing paraded up and down. After midnight the numbers steadily increased as all the points of vantage, evidently prepared to spend the night in waiting for the morning's ceremony. A majority of them were women and a large proportion obviously were provincials. Some carried stools on which, when they had chosen their halting place, they settled for the night, wrapped closely against the rain and wind.

Westminster, with its wide thoroughfare and broad sidewalks, was one of the favorite locations of the sightseers, and here many are passing the night with well-stocked food baskets. But there is not a place along the route of the procession that has not its quota of enthusiasts, awaiting contentedly a chance to see the bride either going to or returning from the Abbey.

The official arrangements for the ceremony remain unaltered except for a slight prolongation of the ceremony within the Abbey, on account of which the procession back to Buckingham Palace after the marriage will take about twenty minutes later than originally fixed.

The official train which will take the bride couple on their honeymoon to Western Park, Shropshire, will leave Paddington Station at 4:15 p. m. and arrive at 4:10 in the evening.

298 Articles Among Gifts

The list of royal wedding presents filed at Buckingham Palace to-night comprised 298 separate articles. Among the latest announced is a sum of more than \$12,000 toward a present for Princess Mary, submitted by the women of southern Ireland. All contributed, the contributions varying from a few pence to a few pounds. It is understood that Mary will choose gifts closely associated with southern Ireland.

An interesting incident is disclosed relating to one of the wedding guests, credited with having rescued a young girl, who had been kidnapped by a man named Benstead, of Leeds, holds a special invitation ticket. Benstead served in the 1st Grenadier Guards with Lance Corporal. While the regiment was engaged by a shell fragment and fell across a trench, Private Benstead rescued him, dressed his wounds and took him to safety.

There is a tradition that the mother of a bride of the English royal house must be first to speak to her daughter on her wedding day. Partly because of this tradition, but probably more because of natural inclination, the Queen will awaken Princess Mary and express maternal wishes for the bride's happy future.

The princess is greatly interested in folklore which characterizes Shrove Tuesday, and Tuesday in general as a lucky day, the adage running: "Monday is the day of the week, Tuesday for wealth, Wednesday the best day of all."

Other sayings pertaining to marriages which have long been honored by the superstitious accord with the royal wedding program. Mary's wedding gown is of silver, with white train, which is true to the rule—"married in white, it's sure to come right."

It is not known whether the princess intends to adhere to the admonition which forbids a bride to look into a mirror after she has donned her wedding gown. But there is likelihood of showers before the ceremony, according to the weather prophets, which is reckoned a happy omen. The sun must shine as the bride and bridegroom leave the Abbey to make their prospects brightest.

By marrying, the Princess will have changed her initial, which is considered lucky, as "to change the name and not the letter is to change for worse and not for better." But notwithstanding all signs, favorable and otherwise, it is recalled that princesses are supposed to possess their own magic and charms to carry happiness with them.

The gigantic wedding cake, which the bride will assist in cutting at Buckingham Palace after the ceremony, is symbolic of the empire. It contains wheat from Canada and Australia, currants from Tasmania, raisins from Africa, citron from India, peel from Malaga, nutmeg from the Canaries, spices from Ceylon, Borneo and Zanzibar, sugar from Barbados, as well as Devonshire eggs and Irish and Australian butters. Of this huge blending

First Replica of Princess Mary's Wedding Gown



The duplicate of the wedding dress worn by Princess Mary today arrived from England early yesterday afternoon and was photographed for The Tribune by courtesy of the Franklin Simon Company. It is an exact copy of the original in every detail except the train, which is historic and could not be duplicated. It was made by Reville, the designer of the original, and will be copied by the Franklin Simon Company for American brides. For the next few days it will be an exhibition. The lines of the dress are exquisitely simple. There is an unbroken sweep from shoulder to ankle. The material is of hand-woven cloth of silver of a kind that has never been seen in this country. It is woven on hand looms, with tiny stripes like delicate veins running through it. Simple and shimmering, it could literally be drawn through a ring. The overdress, which is colorless in effect, is of the finest silk marquisette, edged all around with pearl lace and embroidered in a diamond-shaped tracery of pearls, gold and silver. The elbow-length sleeves are similarly embroidered. A shower of orange blossom and silver cord falls from the left side. The pearl-edged tulle veil, which drapes the bride from head to foot, is held with a band of pearls and orange blossom.

Senate Votes on Yap Treaty at 2 P.M. Thursday

(Continued from page one)

Each carriage in the wedding procession, including those occupied by the royal family, will be driven by a pair of bay horses, instead of teams of six or eight, according to an additional detail announced to-night. However, for going away the bride and bridegroom will ride behind four famous Windsor carriages.

Returning from the Abbey the King and Queen will occupy the crystal coach, which carried the King and Queen to the church, while the newlywed couple will occupy the coach that brought the Queen and her sons to the ceremony.

Princess Mary has telegraphed acknowledgment of Mrs. Saunders' gift of the Girl Guide, expressing great appreciation for the generous gift.

As the wedding takes place in Westminster Abbey at 11 o'clock in the morning, it will mean that members of the radio audience who wish to listen in on the chance of WJZ being successful will have to get out of bed at 6 o'clock, due to the difference in time.

Those in charge of WJZ say that this is purely a test, and may very likely be unsuccessful. In the first place, the waves may not reach America with sufficient intensity to be intelligible and, second, even if they are heard at WJZ it may not be possible to re-transmit them.

Senator Underwood entered into a legal argument over the sovereignty of Yap and sharply disagreed with Secretary Hughes as to this country having one-half interest in Yap. He contended the five principal Allied and Associated powers by the Versailles

Treaty were given a trusteeship over Yap, that the United States by not signing that treaty lost any part in the trusteeship, and that the United States, therefore, had nothing to give up. He applied this doctrine to the mandated islands generally.

Senator Underwood, supporting the Yap treaty, explained that when the United States signed the Versailles

Soviet Alarmed As Famine Peril Threatens Army

Red Delegates to Genoa Authorized to Make All Concessions Demanded: Big Loan Can Be Obtained

Hunger Menaces Moscow

American Aid Encouraged as Leaders Realize Power Now Hangs in the Balance

MOSCOW, Feb. 27. (By The Associated Press.)—The Soviet delegation to Genoa will carry instructions to grant all concessions demanded provided a big reconstruction loan can be obtained. If this loan cannot be arranged, then from the Russian point of view, the conference has only the moral value of recognition of the present government.

The basic reason for this attitude is the famine. It is only within the last few weeks that the leaders of the Soviet have realized how desperate is the food situation. So long as the famine starves to death the peasantry and the remaining bourgeoisie, though it be on a scale of millions, the Soviet leaders are untouched and rather indifferent.

But the famine is now slowly but surely encroaching on and conquering their stronghold of Moscow, and Soviet representatives from every part of Russia seek to get food relief that there is less and less to be had, that beginning with March the favored Red army will begin to starve, and that each succeeding month will be worse until July when harvest, more or less scant, may relieve the situation.

What has happened between now and the summer months is troubling the Soviet leaders. If a big loan is arranged, the situation can be saved. If not, the hundreds of millions of dollars in the Soviet treasury will have to go for food, and even that may not save the country from anarchy.

The revolution of 1917 was wrought by selling the people that it was unjust they should suffer while the rulers were rich. To-day the rulers with full stomachs are the Communists. It is already a matter of common conversation that the Kremlin is hoarding food and medicine, whereas others have not. And each day food becomes scarcer and dearer in price, with the masses eating less and less.

Felsenstein's Seat Goes to Claessens By Assembly Vote

Rowe Serves Notice of Fight to Once More Oust 17th District Representative as Soon as He Comes Back

ALBANY, Feb. 27. The Assembly to-night, by a vote of 131 to 4, declared August Claessens, former Socialist member of the Assembly who was twice ousted in 1920, eligible to the seat occupied by Assemblyman Murray Felsenstein, Democrat, representing the 17th Assembly District, New York City.

The action was taken after the Assembly Judiciary Committee, which after investigating a contest brought by Claessens, found the Tammany member held his seat through stolen ballots.

Those who voted against seating Claessens were Assemblymen Thomas F. Russell, of Long Island City, Democrats, of New York; George A. Dubois, Seneca Falls; Manuel J. Soule, Syracuse; and Herbert A. Zimmerman, of Buffalo. The last three are Republicans.

These 17th District Assemblymen, in explaining their votes, said that they would not consider their ballots to-night as binding upon them in any future action to oust Claessens. Leaders of the opposition declare that the efforts of Assemblyman Rowe will fail for lack of votes.

Immediately after the adoption of the Judiciary Committee's report, Mr. Rowe served notice that he will launch a move for the ouster of Claessens as soon as he has taken his oath of office.

Mr. Rowe, who comes from Buffalo, said that he has not undergone a change of mind as far as Socialism is concerned, but that he will do all in his power to have Claessens ousted.

"I voted for the report submitted by the subcommittee which investigated the contest," said Mr. Rowe, "because I was convinced that Claessens was legally elected and received the largest number of votes. Further than that, I cannot go, as I am utterly opposed to the remaining a member of the reason that his past record brands him as ineligible to serve as a member of this House. I had intended to introduce a resolution to-night declaring Claessens's seat vacant for the reason that he is not now, and in my opinion never can be, eligible to serve. However, I find that he cannot take his seat until he has taken his oath of office and that he cannot take that oath until he obtains a certified copy of the report adopted here to-night."

The Democrats, with the exception of Assemblymen Russell and Dubois of New York, did not speak against the adoption of the report. Minority Leader Charles D. Donohue said he was ready to add to the Judiciary Committee's finding as final.

Chiropractic Colleges Here To Be Investigated

Banton Orders John Doe Inquiry To Be Begun After Probe of Bucketshops

Chief Magistrate McAdoo will conduct a John Doe inquiry into the methods of chiropractic institutions, it was announced yesterday by District Attorney Banton, as soon as he finishes his bucketshop inquiry. The investigation of chiropractic will be to determine whether the institutions named have violated the law by describing themselves as colleges or universities and distributing diplomas without the approval of the Board of Regents.

Mr. Banton believes the law has been violated. He has received numerous complaints in the matter and has taken them up with the institutions named, most of which are said to be business concerns incorporated in other states.

Some of the institutions heeded the warning of the District Attorney and changed their methods to bring them within his conception of the law. Ten of them, however, have refused to do so. One of the ten made its refusal final and intimated that until it was forced to do otherwise it would continue to call itself a college and to hand out diplomas without consulting the Board of Regents.

Reside the ten which Mr. Banton said certainly would be named as defendants in the inquiry, there are several others with whose conduct he is not yet satisfied, some of whom also may be named.

Paris Discerns Many Snags in Genoa Problem

Bologna Agreement Only a Beginning, as Interests of Other Nations Still Remain To Be Considered

Italy Holds Strong Hand

Little Entente and Baltic States Also Must Be Induced to Join in Program

PARIS, Feb. 27. While optimism created by the meeting of Premier Lloyd George and Poincare at Bologna, looking to the successful beginning of the great work of reconstructing Europe, is general and perfectly justified, it will take weeks of intricate and difficult preparations before any policy can be formulated by the Allies for the Genoa conference. At the Quai D'Orsay to-day it was remarked that no definite Allied policy could be formulated until there had been extended conferences of the heads of the various governments and lengthy sessions of experts at London assigned to draft the Allied program.

As Bologna England and France agreed on a broad general policy, to be pursued at Genoa, but as Italy has not yet been consulted and Belgium is yet to be heard from, even a good beginning toward a positive policy has not yet been made. France and England appear to have been occupied with questions which concerned their special interests, and as yet there has been no agreement with Italy on any of the larger issues.

Italy's role at Genoa is regarded here as of extreme importance, as the chairmanship of the conference falls to that country. Since an Italian statement will occupy the same position at Genoa as Charles E. Hughes did at the Washington conference, he may inject any issue he desires, regardless of the Bologna meeting between Lloyd George and Poincare.

The next step, so far as Paris is concerned, is the meeting here between Poincare and Schanzer on Wednesday. With the spotlight now on Italy's attitude at Genoa, the news from Rome to-day is that the will to bring on the question of the Inter-Allied debt.

Certain diplomatic circles in Paris might almost be said to regard Schanzer's appointment to the Italian Cabinet as a new factor in the situation. As one distinguished Frenchman declared to-day, he rendered excellent service at Washington, both to Italy and England, and, moreover, himself, with rare diplomatic talent, France wants to know whether Italy desires to discuss the inter-Allied debt, Germany's interest in them, and whether Italy desires to propose a general discussion of land armament, Italy as well as France.

In addition to Italy, which has not yet announced its opinions relative to the course of the Allies at the Genoa conference, two important blocs of the small states have not yet formulated policies which must not only have an important bearing on Allied policy, but also upon the conference itself. These Little Entente states, whose borders join those of Soviet Russia and the Baltic states—Finland, Lithuania and Estonia—who are actually disconnected pieces of old Russia and whose being is recognized and guaranteed by the Allies, are not yet recognized by the Moscow government.

These Baltic states, in the view of the Allies, are actually more important than the larger states of the Little Entente, because they hold practically every important part of the oil fields, and by virtue of that fact are in constant conflict with the Soviet government. On the other hand, the governments of the Little Entente, which represent a population of more than 25,000,000 people and have more than 1,000,000 men in their four standing armies, are to meet at the end of next week at Bologna to formulate their own policy at the Genoa conference and their attitude will be commensurate with the position taken by the Little Entente states.

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